FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1801.

London Offices of THE SUN,
400 West Strand.
All communications should be addressed to FRANK
E. WHITE, 400 Strand. W. C.

Subscription by Matt-Post-paid, DATLY, Per Kenth...... 30 50 All.Y. Per Vest ..... 6 00 AUNDAY, Per Year. WREELY, Per Year....

Sestage to Foreign Countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

# The Glorious Autumn.

Next week the autumnal equinox will put an end to our summer, and thereafter it is reasonable to expect weather that will infuse vigorous life into every activity in town and bring back all of those who lolter in the country, except that comparatively small circle of fashion which buts off its return until a month or more later. Already the opening of the public schools has drawn homeward the greater part of the families who have been enjoying the country, and the opening of the private schools and the colleges will follow in a few weeks, so that soon the more elegant parts of the town, long deserted, will resume their bustle and gayety.

It will be the beginning of a season which promises to be of extraordinary prosperity. In Wall street there is a better feeling than has manifested itself for several years past. The Produce Exchange has taken on new life under the inspiration of the enermous foreign demand for our grain. In every department of trade and commerce hopefulness and buoyancy of spirit appear. The real estate market has been slow during this year as compared with the last, but signs of revival appear, though business activity otherwise might seek landed investments.

In all directions we see signs of progress and indubitable evidence of sanguine expectations as to the future. Prosperity is defeating the efforts of the social revolutionists whose sole stock in trade is unfavorable business and agricultural conditions. Sanity is replacing lunney in politics, and the pessimists are retired from view. The people are too busy in making ready to profit by their extraordinary advantages to stop to listen to the croakers.

In New York the erection of new and magnificent hotels, and the plans for the building of others which are now in the hands of architects, show how confidently a great increase in the number of the visitors to town is expected. At the moment, the wretched business of altering Broadway for the purposes of a cable railroad disfigures that thoroughfare, but, as a whole, the town never looked so well as it does this autumn, and so attractive. The most delightful season of the year is at hand, and streets and parks will be crowded. Hence, the merchants are preparing for a retail trade of unexampled magnitude. Prices are low, and the goods show great improvement in quality. Already every department of trade which has to do with the furnishing and decoration of the household is pushed to its fullest activity, and the great bazaars are crowded with customers. But it is only the beginning of the rush of trade, which will go on with increasing force until after the holidays. It is a time of prosperity, of reasonable

### Fassett's Crime Against New York.

hopefulness, and of wonderful interest.

In a letter printed on Wednesday on this page, Congressman FITCH called the attenon of New Yorkers to the manner in which the Hon. J. SLOAT FASSETT figured in the House debate preceding the vote on the location of the World's Fair.

The last speaker for Chicago was Mr. He summed up the C case, and registered in emphatic words Chicago's pledge: "We will ask no money from Congress, except what will be required for the buildings and exhibits of the Government. Five or six hundred thousand dollars will be ample for this."

But it was not this promise of the City of False Pretences that did the business. Mr. Springer had the sagacity to perceive the immense importance to Chicago of the attitude toward the Fair assumed by the Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT, and by his most active agent at Albany the Hon, J. SLOAT FASSUTT, He exhibited to the House of Representatives the obstructive intrigues of the New York machine Republicans. He pointed out that the adoption at Albany of the so-called compromise amendment to the ten-millionloan bill, requiring a two-thirds vote in stead of a majority vote in the Board of one hundred and three Commissioners selected by Mayor Guant from among the best men of all parties in New York city, gave the Fair into the hands of the Hepubliins as a political machine, and made Phart the boss of the whole job. He reminded Congress that the PLATT policy, engineered at Albany by Pharr's man Fasshir, was to rule or ruln; to allow a Fair to be held in New York if certain persons could control it, but to defeat the Fair unless it was to be a PLATT-FASSETT job. He quoted freely from published interviews with Mc. FASSETT, and from Mr. FASSETT's speeches in the Senate at Albany, to show that the present Republican candidate for Governor was then boasting that the two-thirds rule was a victory for himself and his principal. putting them in a position to control the enterprise, or to prevent the holding of any fair at all. "Now comes Senator Fasserr, one of Mr. PLATT's friends," said Congressman Springer, "after the compromise, after the two-thirds rule had been agreed to, and declares that Mr. PLATFand his friends have won the victory.' Their forty Commissioners can block any game, can prevent any business that does not meet their approval. They can still rule or ruin. If the bill should pass and if New York should seoure the Fair, Mr. PLATT may say truthfully and consistently. The two-thirds rule allows my friends to veto all action which does not meet our approval. Give us the control or there will be no Fair."

It must be admitted that the gleeful utterances of Senator FASSETT confirmed the view of the situation which Mr. Spuinger urged as an argument against New York and for Chicago, where were no PLATT and no FASSEIT. What the present candidate for Governor had remarked in the Senate chamber at Albany concerning the two-thirds rule compromise, was this:

"I had advices before the meeting in New York that that was to be proposed. I advocated it. I was ready to ask the Senate to offer this compromise to the Assemby here from my chair, and so were all the fenatura lyhere from my chair, and so were all the fenatura [Plarrienators; along this row. Well, I am glad the Assembly is so delighted with it, and that Tammany is also, I am glad they have come in here to see me est a dish of crow. While they crow, I will east the crow, but it is remarkably tender. I will leave the hours for them and if it doesn't stick in their throat it is be

cause the Tammany tiger can awakew defeat with | the Liberals to 300, and thus give them a about the same equationity that it awallows the re-sources of New York."

And again, in an interview with a reporter of the Ecening Post, a newspaper which had cooperated with Mr. PLATE and Senator FASSETT in the endeavor to keep the World's Fair out of New York: "Senator Parsers save that if one will only view the

result raintly and with unprejudiced mind, it will be

apparent namediately that he and his associates have really won the victory in the light for the hair." Thus the Hon, J. Shoat Fassert was Mr. SPHINGER'S most convincing argument and most effective exhibit more effective, even, in determining the result, than the Chicago pledge to ask no money of the Federal Gov-

ernment. The platform adopted on Wednesday at Saratoga reminds voters of all parties that the PLATT machine "inflicted a hostile blow on the best welfare of the State by depriving New York of the World's Fair because the Republican leader could not control its Board of Directors."

The platform goes further, and reminds New York's citizens that "the most consplcnous agent in this partisan crime is now the

candidate of his party for Governor." It might have gone still further. It might have reminded the people that among all of the friends of New York who worked in the interests of New York, no man labored more earnestly, intelligently, and fathfully, both here at home and in Congress, to prevent the partison crime of PLATT and PASSELY, and to bring the Fair to the place where it belonged, than the Hon. Roswett, P. Frowen, who is now the candidate of his party for Governor.

#### The New Collector.

Senator Handricks of Onondaga Is probably a handsomer man even than Senator FASSETT of Chemang. If the New York Custom House were a beauty show, no better selection could have been made by Mr. PLATT and Gen. HARRISON.

Senator Hendricks, like Mr. Fassett, has been the agent of Mr. PLATE in his schemes elsewhere tends to withdraw money which for discrediting the manicipal Government of this metropolis. He has visited New York once or oftener on the old errand of sham investigation and libellous report. If the standing reward for services of this character by rural statesmen is to be the office of Collector at the port of New York, we do not know that any Republican from up-country has a better title to succeed Collector Fasserr than the Hon. FRANCIS HEN-DRICKS of Syracuse.

The outgoing Collector, by the way, has been reported within seventy-two hours as expressing the opinion that his successor would be a New York city man. Viewed as prophecy, this is very discreditable to FAS-SETT, and it goes upon record alongside of his prediction of Governor Hill's renomination at Saratoga. Regarded as political information, it shows either that the present Republican candidate for Governor is not honored by the Hon, THOMAS C. PLATT with his full confidence respecting future political moves, or that FASSETT is willing to fib a little to cover the plans of his master.

We fear that the latter explanation is the true one. We are sorry to say it, but we fear that the Hon, JACOB SLOAT FASSETT is as sly as he is young and beautiful,

### Mr. Gladstone on His Party's Prospects

Mr. GLADSTONE is no doubt well advanced in years, but even his political enemies cannot detect a trace of sentility in his intellect. He has just written an article for the Nineteenth Century, which is a model of clear, sober, and cogent reasoning. Taking the data furnished by the general elections of 1885 and 1886, and by the numerous by-elections which have since occurred, he enters into a series of calculations to demonstrate that a Liberal triumph in the next contest is certain unless, of course, some counter agency not yet in view should be interposed. To onlookers it seems evident that the only event grave enough to materially change the situation would be Mr. GLADSTONE'S removal from the public stage. It is admitted by Mr. GLADSTONE that the

inferences drawn from by-elections must always fall short of absolute demonstration. But he affirms that there never was a time since the first Reform act when faith could so reasonably be reposed in the indications afforded by local contests. At former periods the struggles over vacant seats have been comparatively tame, and have scarcely attracted notice from the country at large. During the present Parliament, on the other hand, the by-elections have kept the nation in an almost perpetual fever, because it was known that in each of them each party had striven to develop its full strength; that the numbers polled largely exceeded those of 1836, and thus more fully revealed the public mind: and that with the Irish question in the forefront there had been raised in every case the same great issues as would govern a general election. It is also considered worthy of remark that the gains made by the Liberal party through local contests have not been due to any favorable accident, such as the occurrence of particularly numerous vacancies in Scotland and in Wales, which are Liberal strongholds. On the contrary, it has been in the metropolitan district, which in 1886 had shown itself extremely favorable to Toryison, that a disproportionate number of seats have been vacated. A fair deduction from this fact would be that the by-elections, viewed collectively, have been less favorable to the Gladstoulans than a general election would be.

Assuming, however, that the figures of the last five years are trustworthy, let us are what Mr. CLADSTONE makes of them. As great Britain is considered first and separately, he deducts from the 123 by-elections since August, 1886, the twenty-live which have occurred in Ireland. The figures are thus reduced to 93. But as nine of these have occurred in places which have had two opportunities of voting, these also are excluded from the calculation. The working total, therefore, which is the subject of analysis, is reduced to 80. Now of these 89 constituencies it should in the first place be observed that 62 of them voted in 1886 for the Government and 27 for the Gladstonian Opposition. At present 44 of them cling to the Unionists, whereas the Gladstonians have carried That is to say, fully two-sevenths of the

seats held by the opponents of Irish Home Rule have been transferred to its friends. As a matter of fact the 89 constituencies considered were more favorable to the Government than the country at large, for they gave larger Unionist majoritles. Let us assume, however, that they supply a fair sample of the whole. Twosevenths of the 380 sents obtained in 1886 by the Unionists will be 111 sents. This loss leducted from the total would leave the Unionists 278 seats. The 111 seats are added by Mr. GLADSTONE to the 213 seats now occupied by the Liberals. But we think they should be added to the 191 seats carried by the Liberals in 1886, plus the four seats then won by Dissentients who have since come over to the Charstonn camp. The addition

majority of 28. From a second computation a nearly similar result is reached. Thus the British constituencies which have spoken are 89 while the total number of British constituencies which will have to speak at a general election is 567. Eighty-nine places have made over to the Liberals a gain of eighteen seats. How many will 567 give them? Well 89 is to 567 as 1 is to 6), and 18 seats multiplied by 64 will give 114 seats, the prospective Gladstonian gain. This gain would but the Government in a minority of 53, leaving Ireland out of the estimate. But, as we have said, the 89 constituencies hitherto accepted as a sample are not a fair sample. This was shown in 1885, when they spoke as they speak now; that is, they were as near as may be equally divided. But while these eighty-nine constituencies gave the Tories an equality with the Gladstonians, the country at large gave the latter a majority of 85. By parity of reasoning it will do the same again. Into a further computation based on a comparison, not of the seats carried, but of the aggregate majorities at the ballot box, we will not enter, but merely observe that the result is even more favorable to the Gladstonians. So much for Great Britain; now for Ireland. Down to last year the Irish representation was divided between 85 Nationalists and 18 Unionists, showing a clear majority of 67 in favor of the former. Mr. Ghanstone evidently does not believe that more than two or three or at the most five

Nationalist seats can be carried by Mr. PARNULL, or by the Tories through his cooperation. It is assumed, however, for the sake of argument, that the Home Rule cause may be so weakened in Ireland that the Nationalist majority of 67 may fall to between 50 and 60. Still the majority obtained by the Liberals in Great Britain would, at the lowest figure, bring this up to an aggregate majority of 100, and at the highest might carry it to 160. Mr. GLADSTONE submits that, even with some deduction from the figure last given, the result of the election would put out of joint Lord Salisbury's cherished " play of the other parts of the Constitution." This phrase, of course, masks the Tory leader's intention to block the passage of a Home Rule bill in his stronghold, the House of Lords. But such resistance will be at the peril of the hereditary legislators if the will of the country is pronounced in a decisive and peremptory way. The House of Lords would not venture at the present juncture, when its own existence is challenged, to offer such obstruction as it presented to the

### mit suicide to please the Irish landowners. A Real Race.

first Reform bill. The Peers will not com-

How tame are the glorious contests at the various courses about New York compared to the race that is nearly on in Oklahoma! There is a new strip of about eight hundred thousand acres to be opened for settlement. The Governor of Oklahoma, the Hon. GEORGE W. STEELE, says in the Chicago Herald that there are nearly twenty thousand people at the starting line ready for the rush for homesteads on the moment the Territory is declared open.

Governor Steele describes the prepara-

tion at the capital: "When I left Guthrie a large number of men were training race horses for the grand rush on the day when the land will be spened. There is a race track just out at the edge of the town on the prairie. There is a barb wire fence around it, and a man stands at the gate with a club in his hand to keep intruders out. Every morning these men can be seen giving their horses exercis This is done in order that the horses may keep their wind and he in good form for the great race. Outhrie is about nine miles from the strip to be opened. Each one of those men has his claim picked out now, and he knows just how the land lies all along that stretch of nine miles of prairie and where is the best ground to run his horse. He has his path pleked out now. When the order by telegraph reaches Guthrie that the land is to be opened at a certain hour those men on their race horses will shoot across that prairie will have a brace of six-shooters in his belt and a large number of rounds of ammunition, in order to defend hisciain when once he gets to it. Some 'sooners' are lighted oneak in in advance on the best land, and

The prizes will not appear equal in value to the great stakes known on our race tracks, but in potentiality they are beyond the wildest dreams of avarice or the imagination of the greediest turfman. They include in embryo vast and fertile farms, and the crowded blocks of immense cities, worth millions. It is no wonder that the crowd ready to take possession of the new strip prepares for the selzure with a full appreciation of the winning methods, and hence equips itself with the resources of the racing track and with the old-fashioned appurtenances of the West in all its wildness. Together horses and guns make an unsurpassable outfit for the coming event. The contestants in the race will run for life and livelihood, too. Who would not be there to see when the signal is given for the start!

### For Lleutenant-Governor.

There have been various reports of differing views among the Democrate upon the nomination of the Hon, WILLIAM P. Surp. HAN for Lieutenant-Governor, none denying his eminent fitness for the honor, but some advancing the argument of greater expediency in the choice of another man

Any ticket on which Mr. Sheehan is placed boils with true Democracy. He is a Democrat who carries his head high, never hauls down his party's flag, fights its battles, and gets votes. Solidity and animation mark the

It must win. It will win.

A license enabling liquor saloons to make a night of it, proposed by the Mayor of Chicago course excited great attention in the town. The scheme was to permit restaurants con bined with a bar to keep open all night, and sell liquor, together with a "bosa fide meal," for a special license fee of \$500. Mayor WASH-BURNE recommended it in this spirit:

"It is well known that the ordinance against keeping open saloons after midnight has, since its passage, been almost constantly violated, and at the urgent request of a large number of night laborers, business men, and citizens from all parts of the city, whose business pels their attendance during the hours of the night, and who require meals or innehes during such hours, I beg herewith to submit the draft of an ordinance which will permit the opening of a limited number of re-taurants and cating houses in which spirituous liquors may be soid. The passage of this ordinance will simplify the conduct of the liquor biriness, inasmuch as it will serve to regulate it. It will further add to the revenues of the city, which are now great y in need of replenishment, it will formsh the number of such places which are reasonably required, and will enable the Police Department of the city to close all others after the hour of midulght, and at the same time ex

tend the privileges of personal liberty to all citizens under proper and decent restrictions." Meals at all hours was the keynote of the all night movement, but the City Council voted oa tie and things will go on as they are for the present. But why shouldn't a man eat ac cording to his needs and preferences?

Mr. STANLEY suggested several years ago that when Europe began to take a livelier interest in Africa a telegraph line could be put un clear to the big lakes, and native chiefs would for a consideration see that their people did not meddle with it. This idea, wild as it of 111 to 125 seats would mise the ferre of appears, is likely to be realized. One of the

most noteworthy of recent enterprises is the telegraph line which is now strung along through Mashonaland. A vast territory, unknown to the world ten years ago, is now within five hours' reach of London, and it cost \$300,000 to bring it about. Matters are not moving so smoothly, however, in Morocco. where the Angera tribe is stubbornly opposing the erection of telegraph poles. Its chiefs have evidently not been subsidized.

The desertion of their posts by the Demo-cratic officeholders of Albany, who went in a body to haratoga instead of attending to business, is a flagrant instance of neglect of duty -- Albany Journal. But the desertion of their posts by the Federal officeholders who swarmed at the Roches ter Convention was a striking instance of

fidelity to duty, hey? Anthracite coal is to be burned in all the furnaces in the World's Fair buildings, so that there will be a few spots in Chicago where a visitor can see and breathe, provided the prices

don't take h's breath away.

A Boston genius sends to the Globe a list of twenty-five books which contain "excellent material for deep thought and hard study." The Bible is No. 1 and a "Handbook on Etiquette" No. 4. Most Bostonians, however, are perfectly willing to get along without the Bible if they have the "Handbook on Etiquette " and Hoyle's "Games" on hand.

Now we know why the Massachusetts Republicans nominated the Hon. CHARLES HERBERT ALLEN for Governor. According to the Springfield Republican, "every graduate of Amberst College is expected to vote for ALLEN. But what good will the Amberst vote and the root beer vote be to the Lumberman of Lowell If he can t get the Charo vote?

The Hop, ANDREW DICKSON WHITE ancounces that he is not " sick or sore" because the Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT had fun with him. Mr. WHITE is lucky. The Hon. J. SLOAT PLATT-FASSETT will be both sick and sore by

### THE SUPREME COURT DOCKET.

Important Cases Assigned for Hearing at

WARRINGTON, Sept. 17 .- When Congress proded for the establishment of nine additional Circuit Courts of Appeals it was supposed the new courts would at once be organized and the United States Supreme Court would be relieved from the consideration of many cases in which the proposed tribunals will have float jurisdiction. The President has withheld the appointments of the new Judges, consequently the new court has not been organized. In the near time the number of cases on the docket of the United States Supreme Court has increased beyond all previous limits. Up to date to-day there are 1.364 cases on the docket. This time last year there were 1.283. showing that the new law has had the effect of crowding into the Supreme Court a number of cases in which the latter court will have no purisdiction when the new act is put luto

The Supreme Court will resume its sittings at the Capitol on Monday. Oct. 12. On that day the caurt simply assembles to formally open the new term and then proceeds to the White House to call upon the President. The following day the regular business of the term begins. There are a number of important cases assigned for hearing the third Monday in October. The list includes the famous Sayward case, involving the seal fisheries question, which occasioned Bir Julian Paunesfote so much annoyance last fall. Another interesting case set down for argument the same day, or as soon after as possible, is the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to decide whether in the face of the Inter-State Commerce iaw, said railroad shall sell railroad tickets in gross to theatrical baseball, and other travelling combinations, thus discriminating against the general public in transportation rates.

"The freedom of the press," as against the Anti-lottery law, is involved in the case of John L. Rapier, publisher of the Mobile Paity Register, for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari against the constitutionality of the recent act of Congress probibiting the publication of lottery advertisements in the newspapers. The counsel for Mr. Rapier heads his brief with the following quotation from the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." upreme Court will resume its sittings

### Married Life With Literary Men.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: Your quotation from Andrew Lung's essay in longman's Magazine headed "Don't marry literary men." draws forth a few remarks from me. as I fear that there are many young women who will look upon such penny-scrap writings in a serious light.

In the first place, women should know enough to attend and conduct their own business undirected and unmolested by men. Secondly, love for a man does not necessarily mean that each and every minute of the husband's time should be devoted in listening to what his wife has to say.

There come moments when woman wants solitude, time to think and deliberate. And every woman who is intelligent enough to think and act independently knows very well hat every man must do the same thing.
Mr. Lang is mistaken when he thinks it only

misery to live with a literary man. Forsooth, even were it so, I would rather by far have an intelligent person about me, moods and all (not meaning that all litterateurs are intelligent), than to have the constant company of a person who is led by the nose like a blind mule person who is let by the is really studious, must hen too. Mr. Lang, if he is really studious, must hen too. Mr. Lang, if he is really studious must have deeply interested

person who is led by the nose like a blind muls in a sait mine.

Then too Mr. Lang, if he is really studious, must know that woman to-day is also deeply interested and moved by some of the horrible and shocking doings of society, which are not to make the most intelligent of them moody also. The average young woman imagines is thought put forth in dime novels and other such literature that "this thoughts must be hor thoughts," This is a prievous mistake, if frot a malicious lie on the part of authors who so habitually use the expression in one way or another.

The trouble is that young people jump into matrimony without the slightest knowledge of each other's characteristics and natures, blindly but firmly believing that marriage estites everything—mental differences and physical weaknesses. In fact, the average young person is so mentally weakned by industrial worriment that mental preparations to marriage are sitogether strange to them.

The real science of a married life is the preparation for it. Mentally, there is no such thing as a "woman's sphere" or "man's sphere in life." What is right for a man to know, and visavers. And I venture to say that the average woman will never be free, mentally and physically shefore she discovers this undeniable fact. Conditions of to-day, seriously considered, no man will over liberate woman, nor can woman integrate man. Each person with a kindly feeling and consideration for the rights of all others, must pursue a course of sel-thought and study, individual culture and personal purity. It will be only when the world becomes, through this process of self-education and self-refinement, more enlightened, or at least civilized, that the average marriage will be a thoroughly happy one, latellectually honest and physically pure, whether husbands are brickinyers, doctors, clerks, barristers, litterateurs, or what fact.

Elegence Mentally and control and consideration for the rights of all others, must pursue a course of self-education and self-refinement, more enlightened, or a

### Southerners in New York.

The typical Foutherners of old times who were to be seen in New York thirty or forty years ago, and for half a century before that differed somewhat from the Southerners who may now be seen here any day from the States that He between castern Virginia and west ern Texas. The old time Southern planter was anything but a hustler, or a boomer, or a figer, or a pusher when he came to New York. He owned slaves, who raisec-cution, or segar, or rice on his plantation, who served in his househod waited upon him, and were humble and opedient. He moved about easily, took life slowly and sometimes had an sir that in England would be called lordly. He was satisfied with things, some things, was not overeager in the pursuit of money, and was not in the habit of offering landed property or anything else for sa'e.

But the Southerner who is often to be seen here nowa days is apt to be a man of abounding enter, rise. You may find that he is trying to raise capital for some business project, or that he has a plan for starting i town, or for improving the county seat, or that he has come here to look at new machinery, including imple ments, or that he is working in behalf of the splendid State exhibition, or that he has some real estate, if not town loss for sale, or that he is concerned in the building of a new railroad or that he has invented something, or that he is thinking of the section of public works of some kind in his locality, which is favored with peruliar advantages.

There are many lively and energetic Southerners to be found in New York in these times, and there are some of them who are as full as the great Western boomers are of those qualities that constitute go

The New South is not in all respects like the Old

THE ALIEN LABOR LAW VIOLATED. Complaints That Canadians are Employed

Burrato, Sept. 17,-For years American seamen have been complaining that Canadian and others, not citizens of the United States have shipped on vessels at Buffalo, Detroit. Cleveland, and other places along the great lakes. Complaints of a specific nature have been made to Inspector De Barry, and he will investigate them at once. It is said that there are sailors and officers of boats running out of Buffalo who have been thus employed for years, although constant residents of Canada. Mr. De Barry has found that the hiring of crews is left entirely to the Captains, so that they will be the responsible parties in any prosecutions where the employers are listic. If it can be shown that a lake Captain has lired a Canadian with the knowledge that he was not a resident of the United States, the Captain is liable to prosecution for violation of the law. Some of the Canadians have been employed en American vessels so long that Mr. De liarry is confident that it can be shown that the Captains were necessarily acquainted with their place of residence.

Mr. De Barry is also on the watch for the entrance of destitute Jews from Ruesia whe are trying to avoid the inspection at New York by entering America through Canada and coming to Buffalo by way of Montreal. Several of these Jews got across the lorder last week. De Barry has not been able to locate thom. But has taken precautions to see that no more get in. They will 'e allowed to enter here on providing the same security as is required in New York. ada. Mr. De Barry has found that the hiring of

### MR. FERGUSON'S ISLAND.

## Game and Pancy Cattle at His Summer Mome in the Sound.

New London, Sept. 17 .- Mr. Edmund Ferguson, the littsburgh millionaire, now .. was every foot of Fisher's Island, in the Sound. three miles off this port, having purchase I of S. E. Marx of Norwich, this week the large Lyle's Beach Hotel property on the northern shore of the Island. The Lylo's Beach Hotel. which was built about ten years ago, was for-

which was built about ten years ago, was formerly owned by a syndicate, and was bought by Mr. Marx a tew years ago.

Fishers island, which belongs to New York State, is nine miles long and three miles wide, and is allytated into three huge tarms, on which pasture herds of Mr. Ferguson's faucy cattle and shoen. Mr. Ferguson has built a great wall screas the centre of the island, and his summer house is on the shore of Hay Harbor. In the summer he and his lamily dwell there in lonely grandeur.

The island has been stocked with quall and long-legged English hares in the almost impensionless and release the legister of the Island and his New York and Pennsylvania friends but there in the island make wonderfully big bags. The hares became so numerous a year or two ago that they threatened to destroy all the crops on the Island, and a score of New York hunters, with high-price! hounds, came and slaughtered cart loads of them. The new owner of the hotel will make it a private inn.

#### The Fire in Fulton Street,

To the Epiton of The Sex-Sir: The admitted cause of the destructive fre in Fulton street on Tuesday was the use of benzine in small quantity by a tenant of the building. Benzine, gasotine, and naphtha are but slightly differing varieties of the same inflammable vola-tile fluid. All of them constantly emit inflammable tile fluid. All of them constantly emit unlammable vapors when exposed to the sir; and these vapors. when mixed with ordinary atr, form violently explosiv compounds. I have used petroleum, bearine, and naphtha in manufacturing in very large quantities, and for several years studied all possible means of avoid-ing the danger in their iss. for several years studied all bossible means of avoiding the daivger in their iss.

Hot continued avoidents and minor explusions and the final sudden destruction of our buildings and stock closed that department of business disastronsly. In the final sudden destruction of our building studies of the policies of the studies of the state of th

### New York and the Republicans.

Sert 17, 1891.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: I have read with every respect Tor Six for its true and fearless state-ments recarding the said fair.
The Hon Ti. Platt is responsible for New York not having the fair, and coming elections may demonstrate something new to the Republican party.

National Guardenan.

### NEW YORK, Sept. 12. Foreign Notes of Real Interest. The Emperor of China was 20 years old on Aug. 1. Herr Trart is said to be the new German violinist

the first rank.

A London journal is trying to increase its popularity by publishing itself on scented paper.
English hunting men are importing foxes from Norway. One Swedish breeder has sent over 600.

The Lords of the Admiralty bave decided upon extra pay for officers qualified to act as interpreters.

The electric cranks have made an electric-light walking stick with a small incandescent lamp at the end and a storage battery inside. Tobacco smoking is growing rapidly in England. Dur-

ing the last fifty years the compoundation per head of The wife of Prince Louis, the future King of Bavaria. has just had her eleventh child. The percentage of in-

unity in the family is not known.

To make white roses blue, water the trees throughout the winter with a solution of Prossian bine, and if you want them to be green use sulphate of conper-Boller examinations are not conducted very well in England either. The boiler at a brewery in Holton has just been examined for the first time in tweive years.

An American named Sewell of New York has estab. lished in the Temple, in the rooms once occupied b

Judah P. Benjamin, a library of American law be

A wave of hysterical religion is passing over some parts of France. A number of Protestant peasants are travelling with tents, preaching the end of the world, ersheaded and with naked feat.

In view of the serious disappointment to guests at the dinner tables of total abstinence people on finding that there is no wine, a total abstinence hostess London now writes her invitations with "no wine

counded the College of Cardinals to find whether a no Italian Pope might be regarded as nossible ent is that the next Pope must be Italian, like his By efficial reports we learn that more than one third

of the whole value of houses and tenements in England and Wales and more than one-fourth of the entire United Kingdom are found in London. The rent for London last year was \$170,000,000.

A Sabbath keeping railroad is to be built in Europe The village of Sainte Croix, in the Jura, which makes a great many clocks and musical boxe, has been long anxious to get a railway down the mountain to connect with Yverdon. At last a wealthy man, named Barbey offered to build it at his own expense, on the condition that for twenty five years there shall be no traffic on Sundays. His condition was accepted, and the road, to cost about baif a million of dollars, will be opened next

German law of compulsory insurance on wage suits that are not regarded as satisfactory. The pen sions provided for by the measure are not over \$500 least. The o'd age pension does not begin before a ma is 70, and, as comparative'y few laborers reach the age, the investment seems doubtful. If a ma working for twenty-eight years and sets up in business for himself he forfeits his contributions and all rights to a pension. There is a great deal of public vexati toward the law.

#### The Flower That Blooms in the Fall, The flowers that bloom in the spring, tra la.

Have nothing to do with this case But the Flower I purpose to sing, tra la.

Makes my muse sour on haloyon wing, tra la.

When his probable future I trace. Yes, his beautiful future I trace.
For he's bound to bloom fragrant and fair as a rose (in metapher speaking) and quits eclipse those Who Republican scents will soon fling, and Republican dollars will fling.

His character hasn't a state, tra la.

lie is honest, a Democrat, too.
From praise it were wrong to refrain, tra la. lits record is clean, that is place trala And he's really equalled by few He never has sputtered, he cares not to pose.

And he's oura we'll elect him for what we say goes. And we'll give the Republicans pain, Yes, we'll give the Republicans pain. Fo here's to our candidate true, tra la, lie's as sure as Chicago to win,

And here's, Mr Phochan, to you tra la. The ticket, you bet, we il put through, tra la, And here a to Frank Bice, Campbell, Rosendale to: and Danforth and Schenck, and the whole witning crew.
For you'll find that the boys are true blue, tra la. FLOATER SOVEREIGNTY.

A Mixed Condition of Things Brought About by a Flood at Louisville.

From the Courier Journal.

Suit has been brought against Justice Gesnell by Owen Brewster, a lawyer, for \$10,000, this being the amount that will, so Brewster thinks, repuir his character, alleged to have been damaged by the magistrate. The eigenstances leading to the suit present a number of compileations and peculiarities.

During the flood of 1833 there drifted in on the ground lying between Stelly and Campbell streets and kim and Fulton streets a craft of that class know on the river as "shainty boats." It had in its day been a Kentucky River packet of fifty feet in length over all, and ten feet beam, but having become until for service as a packet passed into the hands of Charles H, Foster, a "arfler" of great renown on the Foint, who, with his who, used it as a residence after a shanty had been built on the During the flood of '53 their resilonce forced by the railroad embankment on spreed, and as the water race led was so tied up and stayed that when the waters had so the part of the flood over the railroad embankment on a stayed up and stayed that when the waters had so the his bided the fosters had a comfortant horns on dry land, with a small dooryset lar horn on the first street. The hand, however, on which it had settled is owned in learning horns, but is subject to a long least held by C, L, Paul, the himber manufacturer.

For elight long years all went wall, the Fosters prostered, and with each succeeding year their residence and least the Kins Foster is a Spiritualist, and, so report Louisule's Four Hundred, will ment the residence and least the form the product of th

### RAIN PRAYERS.

#### Methodist Ministers Conclude that They Are Holy and Useful. From the Richmond Times.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers, which took place at the Broad street church as usual yesterday morning, there were quite a number of preachers present, including all the regular Richmond and Manchester divines except Dr. Tudor, Dr. Woodward, and Dr. Ray, and also several local preachers.

Woodward, and Dr. Ray, and also several local preachers.

After the various reports of the previous week's work and other rantine proceedings, the late publication over the signature of Prof. Noah K. Davis, criticising the efficacy of prayer for rain, was informally discussed.

The argument was taken up by a number of the preachers present, including the Revs. Paul Whitehead, A. G. Brown, P. A. Peterson, J. Wiley Bledsoe, E. M. Peterson, W. H. Atwell, and others, and was discussed with a great doal of interest. The general sentiment was that the position of Dr. Davis is inconsistent and at war with the whole tenor of the sacred Scriptures, which planty teach that all temporal blessings are proper subjects for prayer.

prayer.

The meeting was decidedly of the onlinen that prayer for rain does not necessarily involve any interference with the fixed laws of nature, but even if it did God will interfere to relieve the distresses of his people

### The Skull Made Advances, From the Philadelphia Times.

A physician tells the following story: "At one time when I was a medical student my class had been for several days studying the boses of the heal. To aid in this a number of human skulls had been brought into the lecture room. After we were through with them they were thrown in a hear, into one corner. "One night I chanced to be left aione in the room. Finding it quiet and pleasant in the half light. I sat down to smoke a cigar. Impediately feeling may was the willow. half light. I sat down to smoke a cigar. Immediately facing me was the pile of skulls. They presented a very uncarry appearance as the light from a dim gas burner played over them, making them seem almost alive with a certain play of expression. One particularly big fellow, lying right on top of the pile, appeared actually to wink at me from its lidieses eye sockets, while the teeth in the gaming mouth grinned horribly. Amused, I winked back and odered my cigar, when suddenly there was a slight noise and the skull inclined slightly forward as if bowing neceptance. There was no mistake about it. It moved, not only once, but twice, "I dropped my cigar and sat up straight in my chair, my eye fixed on the grewsomething. There was another louder noise and a stronger movement of the skull, when down it came crashing to the floor and bounded to my very feet, in an instant I was on the table near by gazing upon the strange thing and ready for precipitate flight.

"Then the skull gave a violent shake and turned over and out jumped a big rat, which scampered across the floor and into hiding," mediately facing me was the pile of skulls.

### This Flying Machine Files. From the Utlea Observer.

Prof. Myers has exhibited his air ship at Little Valley. Cattaraugus county, and at New-oort, Herkimer county. Charles Beiknap was ider.

port. Horkimer county. Charles Beiknap was rider.

At Little Valley a strong breeze was blowing, and at the moment of starting. 2 P. M. the wind shifted and struck the vessel broadside, so that to relieve strain upon it it was released before properly balanced with ballest and overloaded. Just in line with the air ship was a hill several hundred feet high, with very abruot, steep sides.

It was a starting and beautiful sight to see Belknap climbing heavenward only a few feet above the hillside with the screw-sail facing the wind and the elevating planes and raider kite buoying the vessel up like a kite upraised by the wind. Above the crest of the hill he mounted into quiet air, where for some time he described various evolutions, turning around and going up and down and from side to side. Finally he went ont of sight over the crest of the hill.

Later he landed in a strong wind near Fill.

to side. Finally he went out of sight over the crest of the hill.

Later he landed in a strong wind near Eill-cottville, tearing his anchor of soft steel to please, and breaking every weak feature of the bicycle and steering and properlying appearatus, so that everything except the nir ship proper seemed a complete week. It was however. miletely restored at I'rof. Myers s workshop at Frankfort.

#### The Sen Serpent's Days Numbered. From the Chieng . Daily Years.

#### Chinese Literature for the Texans. From the Dallas Michael Select.

RONHAM. Sept. 4. Tank Kee, the Chicoso lecturer who begins a suries of lectures here on the 7th inst, for the boxefit of the Metho list Church, is in the city, and in conversation with a newspaper man fociar, made mention of his recent magnificent gift to the State of Texas. This present consists of the most extensive Chinese library in the world, there heing nearly 40,000 volumes, treating of all the customs and phases of Chinese life.

#### He Was Engaged, Giant-I want a job.

Dime Massum Keeper-Gu, get along! I've got all the giants I need -That ain't my specialty. I'm the tallest dwarf in the world-height nine feet two inches.

-The crop report smashing still goes merrily on, and with the far South to be heard from the end apparently is not yet. The pearut crop in North Carolina promise

to be the largest in history.

—Along the Connecticut shore hard shell clams are
commonly called round clams. A small boy, a little absent minded, simust upset a New Haven marketman the sent-minded, simpst upsets New Haven marketojan the other day by asking for "half a peck of square clams."

—A huge toadstool has appeared every fall for the last ten years on a low branch of an elm tree near Woldock Park, Berim. It stands about twenty-five inches high and has a cap almost two feet in diameter. Two years ago a nolleeman picket it, cooked it, and are and suffered no bad results from the meal. On sept. Since the place is to be a captable of the cleventh time.

—The salary feet land important trade in the captable in the captable of the cleventh time.

The sale of keysis an important trade in the easy side tenement house region because of the constant shitting of senants. Most east side tune dealers carefully treasure all the second hand keys they get, and a me such men have on hand thousands of kers. The price is ordinarily five cents, and it is rare to find a tenement house fork that cannot be fitted with a key from the june dealer scollection.

The retail flower united of this town is peculiarly sensitive to the play of demand and supply. Now that the world is returning to town, prices have risen but

they are the same for scarcely any two days together warm sunlight will reduce prices all along the line, and a single dail, cold day will cause a lo per cent, rise.

The first impulse of a driver," said a truckman,
"is to get into a straight or continuous thoroughfara. from which he can readily branch off in the director he wants to take. Broadway is a great central thoroughfare from which many points may be reached conveniently. Drivers from all parts of the city turn into Brown way naturally. The result is that the atreet is greatly overcrowded, and I suppose it always

In an old your anit of light clothes, ten to one it is a Finnish nobleman named Stern, now viewing this town from the vantage ground of quiet east side lodgings, He came to America after seeing much of Europe, and may approach his paternal estates in Finland by way of Asta. Hits Lugitsh is as yet defective, but he writes and lessons in the language.

—A story which European newspapers seem to thing

will amuse their readers is going the rounds that a few years ago a Western mab, name unknown or not divulged, was suddenly elevated to the post of "Serretary of the United States Navy." He went to see the launching of one of the first ironclade. When every-thing had been explained be deemed it necessary to say something, but found his mind a blank. At last he suggested that "the darned thing seemed 'hollow," and relapsed into silence.

—A handsome granite monument to the memory of

Louis Riet, the noted half-breed leader of the North west rebellion of 1883, and also of the Red River rebel-tion of 1865, who was hanged for his part in the revolt, is to be erected over his grave in the St. Boniface Cemetery, Winnipeg, in a few days. It is erected by sympathizers in Quebec, and bears the inscription, "Louis Riel, Nov. 5, 1885." There is to be some kind or a ceremony in connection with the monument on Nov 5 the anniversary of Riel's death

The lindson Bay Company did not wait for May 1 to move out of Rampart House. For many years they have occupied this post on the Porcupine River, far to ward the Arctic Ocean. The Alaska boundary survey, ors discovered not long ago that Rampart House ba-longs to the United States, and that it was high time for the Budson Bay Company to move over to British soil.
Accordingly the log houses were torn down, the logs
were made into rafts, towed up the Porcupine, and the
station was rebuilt on the Canada site of the border. - Henry George's open letter to the Pope has just been

posted in Home. It has gone in the form of proof slips, and in English. When published in book form is will make a volume of 100 pages. His disciples regard it as his most important work since" Progress and Pev-erty," and they will welcome it not only for its own sake, but as an evidence that Mr. George has entirely recovered from his really alarming illness of last year The uncasiness of those about him during the earlier months of that illness was never known to the public, —On the east side there is a club for newsboys, boot blacks, and street gamins of every degree. One night recently the women of the church that supports the club gave the boys an entertainment, the main feature of which was a recitation by a beautiful east side elecutionist. The woman, dressed in silks and lace. stepped out on the platform and began to recite a pa-thetic poem, the refrain of which was: "Oh where, oh where is Mary?" The third petition of the inquiry was answered by a shrill voice: "She's on de Islan', mum,

party of Bowdoin students every summer on some nota ble excursion. His idea is that it is a fine thing for the students and gives the college reputation. His Labradortrip was rather expensive, but the college alumni footed most of the bills. Prof. Lee is a ruddy, wideawake man of science, about 40 years old. He was chief of the scientific staff of the Fish Commission steamer Albatross when she made her dissiprate in

Pacific waters two years ago,

—"Public day "in the villaces on the eastern shore of
Maryland comes once a week, and finds the town
crowded with country folks, black and white. It was probably once merely a market day, but it gradually became a time of meeting for many persons and of joi-incation for some. If one neighbor would see another living at a distance, the public day is the time and the village the place of meeting. The town is for the time being turned into a social exchange; old scores are set-iled, new targains are made, invitations are given and accepted.

- Sydney S. Carter, a firmer of Moodus village, in

the Connecticut Valley, was attacked by a builton bis farm the other day. He was crossing his pasture when the buil charged him Mr. Carter was thrown to the ground and the bull drove its horns into his shoulders several times. Then the farmer got his jackhofe ou of his pocket, and as the bull came on again he drove the blade into its neck. After having been tossed along the ground for several yards Mr. Carter regained his feet and ran for a fence, but the bull ov. rtook him and flung him twenty feet over the fence. He was sense-less when neighbors rescued him.

"Many men." said a bather in a sait water swim-

ming bath, "give up sait water bathing about the first of September. There is reason in this, of course, for the weather usually begins to get cooler then, and open air bathing is not essential to comfort. But a sait water bath in September is certainly a luxury. The tempera-ture of the water changes very slowly, and there are frequently days when the water is warmer than the ar. Along toward the end of the month, when the baths generally close, the water begins to seem prett sharp, but there are men who bathe regular y up to the day the baths are towed away to winter quarters." "The expert car driver becomes accustome! to

mensuring distances with the eye," the couled

said. "He can tell at a glance when he is still twenty feet away just how far anything in the street is four the track. He drives right along past obstructions that come within an inch of the car, as he did past the set of thet boiler just now. He has to do it. He can ts op the car and get off and measure the distance exacts. If he did, somebody might run over him, and when got back to the stables the ampointendent would reli-him that he had better get a place driving a bay was a on some large farm where there was plenty of room. -Portable book stalls on the east side sell bonder is of Hebrew prayer books bound in curiously glided with or leather. Indeed, the sale of foreign libbes and mosts of devotion is very large all over the east side. [100] eands of such books in the Huncarian tongue are said annually, and the same is true of such works in its ad and German. There is likewise a large sale for limits phrase books, because the desire is strong among the interants of nearly all nationalities to a quire some knowledge of the English tongue. In the French quiter, however there is a considerable percentage persons some of them long in this country, that made no effort to learn I nglish

-Pie is served, Whi on y a knife in a much fre ju mied Victurese restair, int on the east side, and the line is word for for fara seems to be unkn own to the at end auts. An introduction of the control of place the other day and called for placeth checked. Both were served, the former as usual with a suite. The customer held up his knife and protested that be

Mil. Water, Sopt. 4.—The following comes from Fort Atkinson: About ten years ago a searched to be fully eighty feet long. This year it has been particularly destructive of hogs and sheen particularly destructive of hogs and sheen particularly destructive of hogs and sheen the vanture near its banks semetimes running nearly half its length to setze its prev. It has never been seen but once with its body entirely upon land. It is conserably seen risk the close of day or very early lut the morning nearly half its length to setze its prev. It has never been seen but once with its body entirely upon land. It is conserably seen risk the man who see he with a fork.

New pales instructive that island on Ang is Tesme the close of day or very early lut the morning and when seen its head is reared ton feet allowed the surface of the water.

Yarious expedients suggested for its capture have failed. A streek company will be formed to build a huge tube about the feet in diameter and 10 eet in length, busing about one build a huge tube about the feet in diameter and 10 eet in length, busing about one build and the proposed that the stand of the temperature in the first bear of the water and the other bail on length, busing about one build and the proposed that the control of the story in the ciry like its length in the water and the other bail on length, busing about one will be reasoned to build a huge tube about the feet in diameter and 10 eet in length, busing should be about the feet in diameter and 10 eet in length, busing should be about the feet in diameter and 10 eet in length, busing should be about the feet in diameter and 10 eet in length, busing should be about the feet in diameter and 10 eet in length, busing should be about the feet in diameter and 10 eet in length, busing should be about the feet in diameter and 10 eet in length, busing should be about the feet in diameter and 10 eet in length, busing should be about the feet in diameter and the earth of the story in the ciry length in the ciry in the ciry in t harricane structure city from another quarter, that the worse having of the rules. And at Pierre's experience was that of the whole tsland.

-Nr. J. M. Verhoeff, a member of Beary's Greenland. expedition made quite a scheetion in Artic water's in the trat thane, he started the whole population of Godhava by taking a swim in the try waters of the harbor, of course the water was cutder than the Mornly Atlantic off class Cod in midwinter, but the made no difference, berinnell was going to have a swim, and he had it. Then his bunk was too has rivers the preserved his not sude of a board and all the rest of the way he sight on a board with one in thress of banket ever nin. Then, when the body was random of her way through the dec. to good rate, the most in the log of remning alongside, jumping from the colder at dewhen the distance between ice cakes was too great pluozing in and swimming across the gap. He is list dened to that sort of thing, and Peary has probable booked him for the long sledge journey next spring -